FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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REDUCED ALMOND CROPS IN ITALY

Unusually severe weather during the past winter following last year's extremely dry summer has cut the Sicilian almond production to 45 or 50 per cent of a normal crop, according to cabled advices to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, who is studying conditions in the principal almond districts of Italy and Spain. The worst conditions exist around and north of Catania. A somewhat better situation is found around Caltanizetta and southward. Avola almonds in the Syracuse district are expected to produce only slightly more than half a normal crop. In addition to the bad weather, that variety has suffered from a plant disease, and there will be no carryover of Avolas at the end of the season. Avolas are now quoted at $26.32 per 100 pounds. The carryover of all varieties in Sicily from last year's crop is put at 5,000 to 6,000 metric tons, containing a heavy percentage of badly shriveled nuts as a result of the drought experienced last summer. Because of the unfavorable crop conditions in Sicily as well as Bari, higher prices are generally expected, although the Spanish almond crop is reported to be in good condition.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market reached a new low level for recent years when the average prices at Berlin during the week ended May 3 went to $10.45 per 100 pounds, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Supplies were smaller than for the preceding week, which would indicate that a slackening demand was a factor in lowering current prices. Lard at Hamburg, however, rose $2.07 to reach an average for the week fo $14.43 per 100 pounds. See table on page 675.

The British bacon market was firm during the week ended May 3, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool were steady as the recent average of $19.91 per 100 pounds, while Canadian offerings made slight gains over the preceding week. See table, page 675. See also page 660 for a more detailed discussion of the European pork markets during the past 5 months.

The Bradford wool market is awaiting the establishment of values at the forthcoming London sales, according to a cablegram received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thompsom at Bradford. There was little business in tops during the week ended May 4, and prices had fallen about one cent for medium grades, but merinos were unchanged. Spinner's output showed a reduction on account of a falling off in new orders and uncertainty of the wool market for the next month or two. Yarn prices showed little change and shipments were maintained. Adverse weather is reported as having retarded the domestic trade in cloth.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Winter wheat areas

The acreage of winter wheat sowings as reported by 17 countries remains at 142,504,000 acres against 136,289,000 acres sown in those countries for harvest in 1927. The increase, however, has been probably offset by increased winter killing. See table, page 666.

Foreign grain crop conditions

Warm, clear weather prevailed over most of Europe during the week ended May 3, with unusually hot weather over Central Europe, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L.V. Steere at Berlin. In western Europe a need of rain was beginning to be felt except in areas where it was relieved by local thunder storms. The recent weather in the Danubian countries has been more favorable but there are some reports of unfavorable conditions of the wheat crops in both Czechoslovakia and parts of Austria, and of the barley crop in Rumania. The German Agricultural Council reports that the conditions of the wheat, rye, and barley crops, which were below average on April 1, improved during the first half of April, but weather conditions during the latter half of the month were again unfavorable. The council estimates that winter killing of all grains is considerably greater than last year, but that rye has suffered most.

The condition of the winter cereals in Russia varies considerably in the different regions, but in general, development has been delayed. Reports from Ural state that the crop there looks yellow. Conditions in the Middle Volga and some parts of North Caucasus are below average and resowing of about one-eighth of the area is said to be necessary. The weather during the week ended May 2 was mostly clear and warm.

Late spring in R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper) is reported in "Economic Life" for April 14, 1928. In some of the southern districts the delay is reaching from 15 to 18 days. The first ten days of April were characterized by temperatures below normal. In parts of North Caucasus and in Crimea, sowings began by April 10. In other regions, snow cover still prevailed at that date. The vegetation of winter crops had begun in North Caucasus, but was proceeding very slowly. The official campaign of assistance to peasant sowings in Siberia is reported as not proceeding in a satisfactory manner, according to "Economic Life" of April 10. The condition of the wheat crop in Egypt improved during April and on May 1 was officially reported at 100 per cent of an average yield for the past 10 years, as compared with 99 per cent on April 1, 1928 and 108 per cent on May 1, 1927.

General, and in most places exceptionally heavy, rains were recorded over the main agricultural areas of eastern Australia during February, according to the "Pastoral Review" of March 16. Coming after the good January falls, these rains have thoroughly soaked the subsoil and are expected to make condi-

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tions favorable for farming operations. The wheat belts of south Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria (including the previously dry northwest Mallee country) and South Australia have all benefitted. Given seasonable showers later, the 1928 seeding should be carried out under favorable conditions. The Australian wheat crop is usually seeded in May and June but a small part as early as April.

In the southern wheat belt of Argentina generous rains occurred during the first half of April and the total for the month was near normal, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat belt, precipitation has been below normal for every week since the heavy rains in the latter part of February. In most instances the deficiency has been quite marked. The total rainfall in the northern zone for the eight weeks ended April 30, was 2 inches, or less than one-third of the normal amount. Argentine wheat seeding usually does not take place until June and July, so there is still time for beneficial rains.

Wheat production

Wheat production in 1927 in 46 countries remains at 3,485,000,000 bushels against 3,352,000,000 bushels in 1926, which is as reported last week. See table, page 667.

Russian grain procurements

Russian grain procurements from April 1 to April 25 were 226,000 short tons against 386,000 short tons for the same period of last year, according to a cable from Mr. Steere at Berlin. It is now generally believed that only about 30 per cent of the 850,000 short tons planned for the month will be collected. A correspondent of "Economic Life" states that although peasants still hold considerable grain, procurements for the rest of the season probably will be small.

A merger of the Russian national state grain corporation "Chleboproduct" with the local state procuring and milling organizations has been officially approved, according to "Economic Life" of April 12. A new government corporation, "Soyuzchleb", is to take over the properties and procuring machinery of the merging organizations in return for its stock. The "Soyuzchleb" is to enter into general agreements with the unions of consumers' cooperatives for the direct delivery by the latter of all the grain which they procure within the "plan" (excluding purely local purchases) to the nearest elevators, flour mills, railroad and waterway collection points of the former. The Commissariat of Trade of Soviet Russia is given regulatory and administrative powers, both with regard to the methods of procuring and the disposition of the grain procured within the "plan".

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movements to market

United States

Total wheat and flour exports from the United States for the season July 1 to April 28 were 188,037,000 against 193,519,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Exports have been gradually dropping behind the 1927 movement since early April. Exports through April 28 less imports through March were 184 million bushels, or 8,000,000 less than for that period last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on April 27 were 110,606,000 bushels against 112,322,000 bushels the previous week and 61,985,000 on April 29, 1927. The movement at the head of the Lakes during the week was small. Receipts were only 124,000 bushels and shipments 106,000 bushels. The movement at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, continues heavy with receipts amounting to 2,814,000 bushels and shipments 3,236,000 bushels during the week ended April 27.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat and flour from Argentina during the week ended April 28 were 5,145,000 bushels. Since April 12 when the exportable surplus was estimated at 79,733,000 bushels, exports have totaled 10,489,000 bushels which leaves an exportable surplus of 69,244,000 bushels on May 1, against 98,449,000 bushels on May 1, 1927.

European grain markets

Wheat prices at Hamburg rose 4 cents per bushel during the week ended May 2 and on that date were quoted at $1.76 per bushel while rye prices at Hamburg dropped 4 cents per bushel to $1.70 on May 2, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. During the past four weeks wheat prices at Hamburg have risen from $1.62 on April 11 to $1.76 on May 2. During the same period rye prices at Berlin have risen 9 cents. Continental grain markets, in general, reported a moderate trade during the week. Flour business on the German markets was slow but buying on the markets of Central Europe was active. Poland continues an active purchaser on the German markets.

United States wheat prices

The cash price of wheat as measured by the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets advanced two cents to $1.58 per bushel during the week ending April 27. This was only a moderate

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advance, however, as compared with the sharp advance of the previous week. All classes contributed to the advance in price except amber durum, which declined considerably. Both classes of winter wheat advanced sharply again this week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced nine cents to $1.65 cents per bushel, a new high level for the season and above the price of two years ago for the first time this season. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced 13 cents to $2.12 and No. 1 dark northern spring rose four cents to $1.71 which is above the price of two years ago also. No. 2 amber durum, however, declined five cents per bushel. Western white wheat at Seattle advanced approximately two cents to $1.55 as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations. Cash prices of the various classes of wheat advanced during the early part of the week following April 27. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened three cents during the week and was 17 cents in favor of Minneapolis, the week ending April 27 as compared with seven cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago. Minneapolis cash close prices at $1.76 per bushel, and Winnipeg prices at $1.59, are respectively 36 and 12 cents higher than a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ending	All classes and grades six markets 1927	All classes and grades six markets 1928	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1927	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1928	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1927	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1928	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1927	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1928	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1927	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
April 6......	133	140	131	143	140	151	155	135	129	181
13......	133	143	130	144	139	152	152	140	127	186
20......	136	156	130	156	142	167	154	146	128	199
27......	137	158	132	165	144	171	149	141	132	212
May 4......	140		136		149		159		137	
11......	144		141		152		161		141	
18......	144		139		153		154		139	
25......	149		145		159		161		146	

Future closing prices of wheat have been very eratic on the domestic markets since April 26. Starting from the high point of the preceding week, May futures at Chicago advanced 10 cents from April 26 to April 30 then declined 13 cents during the three days following. Liverpool prices continue strong although the advance has been slight. During the week following April 26, the Chicago May close rose to nearly 9 cents above the Liverpool May

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closing price but with the late reaction on the Chicago market the spread had changed to 3 cents under the Liverpool price by May 3. On this date, closing prices of May futures as compared with the week before were 3 cents lower at Chicago, approximately unchanged at Kansas City, 1 cent higher at Minneapolis, and unchanged at Winnipeg and Liverpool. May wheat at Buenos Aires closed approximately 1 cent higher than the week before.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
April 5	135	143	127	134	133	136	141	145	151	153	128	135
12	133	149	126	140	133	142	139	150	151	157	127	137
19	135	158	128	150	135	150	143	154	153	161	128	141
26	135	160	129	152	134	151	144	152	154	160	129	141
May 3	142	157	133	152	139	152	153	152	161	160	---	142
10	142		135		139		152		158		---	
July futures												
17	138		130		143		151		158		141	
24	149		137		148		160		164		143	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices.

Winter rye areas

The 1928 winter rye area in 13 countries remains at 27,123,000 acres against 26,223,000 acres in 1927, but the increase is at least partially off-set by winter killing. No new estimates or revisions have been received during the past week.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The total production of barley in the 48 countries which have reported for 1927 now stands at 1,403,227,000 bushels, an increase of 6.1 per cent over the 1926 crop, and 5.3 per cent over that of 1925. The first estimate of the 1927 crop in Mexico is 4,574,000 bushels, which is 6.3 per cent more than the production in 1926, and the largest since 1924.

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The condition of winter barley for the 1928 harvest in Austria at the end of March is officially estimated to be poorer than for the preceding months, though still a little above average. The winter barley in Germany is reported as below average, and below the condition at the same time the past three years. In Hungary it was reported about the middle of April that winter barley had suffered but little damage as a result of the late cold weather. The sowing of spring barley had been completed, and early sowings were developing well. In Egypt the condition of the barley crop at the end of April was a little below the average for the past ten years, and is lower than at any other time during the present season.

Exports of barley from the principal producing countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 90,000,000 bushels, compared with almost 101,000,000 bushels for the same periods the preceding year. The Canadian exports during March this year have been only 574,000 bushels against 1,279,000 bushels last year. Export of barley from the United States for the week ended April 28 have been light, while the price has continued to increase. During that week the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 95 cents a bushel, compared with 93 cents the preceding week, and with 90 cents the week before that.

Oats

The total 1927 production of oats for the 40 countries so far reported is 3,547,626,000 bushels, which is 2 per cent below the 1926 crop, and almost 6 per cent below that of 1925. The estimate of the Lithuanian crop has been increased more than 7,000,000 bushels, but it is still 21 per cent below that of last year.

Oats exports from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have amounted to about 37,200,000 bushels compared with 44,300,000 bushels for the same periods the preceding year. Canadian exports for the month of March were 804,000 bushels against 541,000 bushels during March last year. United States exports of 128,000 bushels for the week ended April 28 were the largest since the week of March 17. Prices have continued to rise, the average of the quotations for No. 3 white oats at Chicago during the week of April 28 being 66 cents a bushel compared with 64 cents the preceding week and with 59 cents the week before that.

Corn

Total corn production for the 23 countries which have so far reported in 1927 now stands at 3,552,129,000 bushels, or 2.2 per cent below that of the preceding year. Production in the 11 European countries so far reported

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however, amounts to only 466,000,000 bushels, and is almost 28 per cent below the 1926 production. There has been a slight reduction in the earlier estimate of the crop in the Union of South Africa, but it is still nearly 19 per cent above that of last year.

The planting of corn in the central zone of Mexico for the 1928 harvest was begun in February, according to a consular report, while in the northern zone it was later. In the north it was thought that the area planted this year would be larger than that of last year because of a greater abundance of rain. During 1927 the United States exported 187,600,000 bushels of corn to Mexico, and 221,500,000 bushels in 1926.

In Argentina there was a reaction to considerably lower temperatures for the week ended April 30, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The weekly mean temperature for the corn zone was 54° or 4° above normal, which was considerably cooler than the preceding week. Rainfall was again light, the weekly total in the corn zone being only 0.2 inch. Since the extremely heavy rains during the last half of February, precipitation in the Argentine corn zone has been below normal for every week, in most cases markedly so, the total for the last eight weeks being only 2 inches, or less than one third of the normal amount. This weather should be favorable to the conditioning and exporting of corn. Exports have begun to show considerable advance. During the last week in April, Argentine exports ran over 4,000,000 bushels, and the preceding week they were 3,800,000 bushels compared with only a little more than 1,000,000 bushels, each, for the first two weeks in April. For the whole month, however, they have amounted to only about 10,000,000 bushels, against almost 17,400,000 bushels during April last year.

The export of 729,000 bushels of corn from the United States during the week ended April 28 was larger than for the two preceding weeks, while the price continued to rise. On April 30 the average price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was $1.106 a bushel, which was almost 24 cents above the Argentine price for May delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires.

Total net exports of corn from the principal exporting countries since November 1 have been 122,453,000 bushels, or more than 23 per cent below those for the same countries the preceding year.

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SUGAR BEETS

Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna estimates the 1928 European sugar beet acreage, including that of Russia, at 6,338,000 acres, which is an increase of 2.4 per cent over his final estimate of 6,192,000 acres for last year.

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While Mikusch's estimate for 1928 is 30,000 acres below Licht's estimate, it shows a slightly larger increase over 1927 than that reported by Licht because of the difference in the final figures reported for 1927. The 1928 estimates reported by Dr. Mikusch for the individual countries check quite closely to Licht's estimates with the exception of the Netherlands and Italy. For Netherlands, Dr. Mikusch reports a sugar beet acreage of 148,000 acres, indicating a decrease of 12.9 per cent from last year, while Licht's estimate of 170,000 acres is the same as that reported by both for 1927. The Italian sugar beet acreage according to Dr. Mikusch is 23.5 above last year while Licht's estimate indicates an acreage 15.7 per cent above that of last year. For detailed report of the estimated European sugar beet acreage see page 666.

Rainy, cold weather has been delaying the progress of beet sowings in Europe, according to a trade report dated April 11. At that time beet sowings were said to be from ten days to two weeks behind normal. Warmer weather was urgently needed for the completion of field work and for putting in the crop. According to a recent cabled report from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin, weather conditions have improved somewhat since that time but sowings are still behind normal years.

In Germany, the question of labor supply is at present a serious question with the beet growers. A trade report states that the association of raw sugar manufacturers in central Germany has urged the Minister of Labor to increase by 25 per cent the quota of foreign labor that can be imported. The association maintains that unless the demand is granted a material restriction of beet sowings will result owing to the shortage of domestic laborers.

Unofficial reports from the United Kingdom state that the outlook for the sugar beet acreage is uncertain, with prospects indicating an increase in sections where good results were obtained last year and a falling off in districts where the crop was unsatisfactory.

Contracts for sugar beet acreage in Ukraine are proceeding successfully, according to "Economic Life". The Russian contract plan for the 1928 sugar beet acreage calls for 1,749,000 acres, 1,468,000 acres of which are in Ukraine. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of April 9, 1928, page 483.)

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SUGAR

The estimated world cane sugar crop for 1927-28 is now placed at 17,983,000 short tons or 0.2 per cent above that of the previous season. The estimated world crop of beet and cane sugar is 27,778,000 short tons compared with 26,330,000 short tons reported for 1926-27. The new world cane

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sugar figure includes a revised estimate by the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture, which places the 1927-28 cane sugar crop of that country at 706,065 short tons as compared with the December estimate of 672,574 short tons, according to a letter from Ignacio L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director of Porto Rico. The revised estimate indicates a crop 12.2 per cent above last season's crop of 629,134 short tons and 6.9 per cent above the record crop of 660,411 short tons produced in 1924-25.

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TOBACCO

The production of shade tobaccos in Porto Rico (U.S. type 65) has almost disappeared from the Island, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Ignacio L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director of Porto Rico. The following are the figures of acreage and production of the shade type for the last few years.

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Pounds
1924-25	1,055	896,700
1925-26	870	642,500
1926-27	770	550,000
1927-28	35	29,000

It is very doubtful if any shade tobacco will be planted at all next season in Porto Rico beyond a possible acre or two for trial purposes. About fifteen years ago the average yearly acreage amounted to around 2,500 acres. The forecast of the 1927-28 sun-grown crop places it at 24,000,000 pounds from an area of 41,645 acres, which is almost half of the 1926-27 production estimated at over 46,000,000 pounds from an area of 77,000 acres.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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TOMATO PRODUCTION IN BAHAMAS AND EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES: Tomatoes are the only vegetable grown in the Bahamas for exportation to the United States and neither tomatoes nor any other vegetables are exported in commercial quantities to any country other than the United States, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul C. C. Broy at Nassau, Bahamas. A few bushels of peppers have been shipped to the United States from time to time, but these were only experimental shipments and there has been no development. The exports of tomatoes to the United States serve as a reasonably accurate indication of Bahama production. Exports during 1927-28 amounted to 189,000 bushels as compared with 127,000 bushels during 1926-27. Prices realized for the 1927-28 crop, however, are said to have been less satisfactory than during 1926-27. The 1926-27 season lasted well into 1927, while the 1927-28 season began somewhat earlier and the greater part of the crop was shipped before the end of 1927. Because of the unsatisfactory returns said to have been realized by shippers during 1927-28, it is reported that several of the important firms which have been engaged in the business here for several years may discontinue their activities in the Bahamas. One of the largest shippers is said to have definitely decided not to operate here the coming season. Another large shipper has expressed considerable doubt as to operating here again. It is rumored that others will not ship next season or will not prepare to ship as many tomatoes as during the past season. Nevertheless, as tomatoes offer possibilities of large profits when the crop and market are good, it is probable that considerable quantities will again be exported. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-19, April 28, 1928.

THE ALMOND SITUATION IN BARI: Although blossoming of almond trees in the Bari district of Italy this season was good, frost during March is said to have caused heavy damage to the season's crop in some sections of the district, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley, who is making a survey of the principal almond districts of Italy and Spain. The new crop is now safe from further damage, states Mr. Foley. Commercial estimates indicate that about half of a normal crop is expected in the Bari district this year and that the quality of the crop will be medium. The carryover of last season's almond crop in that district is estimated at 4,400 short tons. Reports in Bari indicate that the Sicilian almond crop will also be light this year due to the heavy yield last year, and to the heavy damage caused by frosts early this season.

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Hogs and pork

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION: There were some slight indications of a seasonal reduction in the volume of domestic pork supplies available during March in the British market. The cumulative date on receipts and slaughter in the leading European markets for American pork exports since the beginning of the season in November 1927 to the end of March, however, show record levels in Germany and equally significant domestic supplies in Great Britain, together with unusually large bacon exports from Denmark. Lard exports from the United States for March, however, increased over the preceding month, bringing the total for the 5 months covered above any corresponding period for the last 3 years. The relation of hog prices and feed prices in both Europe and the United States continues sharply unfavorable to feeding hogs.

Hog slaughter in the United States for the 5 months indicated was about 25 per cent in excess of the same period last year, and ahead of similar figures for the past several years. There has been some increase in cold storage holdings this year over last. Hog prices in March, however, averaged slightly higher at Chicago than the February level, although they were still about $3.20 per 100 pounds under the level of March 1927. Corn, at an average of $1.80 per 100 pounds at Chicago in March, was 10 cents above the February level and more than 60 cents over last year. Bacon exports for the 5 months November - March, 1927-28 were about 15 per cent larger than for the similar period of 1926-27, with a slight increase in the shipments to Germany, but a reduction in the British trade. Other markets are accounting for the bulk of the increase over last year.

In Great Britain, hog receipts for the period under review exceeded those of last season to the extent of about 19 per cent, although a seasonal decline is noted in the number of hogs reaching the market. Supplies of British and Irish fresh pork in London were about 46 per cent above last season. Bacon imports reached a total 8.3 per cent above 1926-27 and far in advance of any other similar period. Bacon supplies from European sources continued to hold their advance over recent years, but there has been little or no gain in the supplies from the United States or Canada. There has been some tendency toward increased stocks of lard and cured pork at Liverpool in recent months. Prices at Liverpool average slightly higher during March, with lard at $13.00 per 100 pounds, but still about $1.37 under March 1927. Danish Wiltshire sides also appreciated to an average of $18.32, about $2.88 per 100 pounds under last year.

German hog receipts at 14 markets for the 5 months under review were 20 per cent larger than a year ago, and ahead of any similar figures on record. Slaughterings also made a record to exceed last season by 51 per cent. Bacon imports were comparatively low, however, but lard imports have

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been fairly well maintained at the level of recent years, and have been increasing during 1928. Hog prices in March were slightly under those of February and substantially below March 1927. Potato prices continued a little under last year, but barley, at $2.74 on the Leipzig market, was above a year ago. The price quoted is for 100 pounds. See table, page 673.

LONDON APRIL PORK SUPPLIES: Fresh pork supplies in the London Central Markets during April were seasonally smaller than in March, but substantially larger than a year ago, according to cabled information to the Foreign Service from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. British and Irish pork reached a total of 6,404,000 pounds against 7,795,000 pounds in the preceding month, and 4,648,000 pounds in April 1927. Fresh pork from all sources handled in the Markets reached 7,188,000 pounds in the month under review, against 5,252,000 pounds and 8,666,000 pounds for April 1927 and 1926 respectively. Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on April 30 stood at 6,572,000 pounds, the largest figure reached since July 1927. The heavy importations of the past few months may have contributed to the enlarged stocks. In lard, however, Liverpool stocks, at 6,652,000 pounds, were only moderate, although they were the largest since last August.

Cattle and beef

BRAZILLIAN BEEF INDUSTRY PROFITABLE IN 1927: The year 1927 was profitable generally for stock raisers in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, states Consul General Dawson at Rio de Janeiro. At the end of the year both cattle and pastures were in splendid condition, stocks of jerked beef were low and good prices offered for cattle for the new season. The estimated total kill for the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the 1926-27 season, principally in 1927, was 662,000 head, which is about a normal season's kill, but an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. In addition to the above, an American packing house at Rio Grande slaughtered 104,694 head of cattle, sheep and hogs. Exports of frozen and chilled meat from Brazil in 1927 showed an increase of more than 300 per cent over 1926, amounting to 72,000,000 pounds. Jerked beef exports in 1927 at 6,971,000 pounds were over 150 per cent over 1926, while preserved meat at 6,792,000 pounds was over 200 per cent over the preceding year. In March 1926, authorization was granted to the Servico de Industria Pastoria (Animal Industry Service) of the Ministry of Agriculture to assist all importers of animals for breeding purposes. The Government agreed to pay the freight on all animals to the port of entry in Brazil, not to exceed 10 animals for each importer.

Sheep and wool

BRITISH LAMBING MAKING PROGRESS: Lambing was well advanced up to April 1', according to the Agricultural Market Report of Great Britain for

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that date. Results were generally up to the average, and in some districts exceeded expectation. Nevertheless, in some cases, fairly heavy losses among ewes and lambs have been reported. Hill lambing had commenced in several localities by April 1 and though ewes were only in fair condition the fall of lambs was reported to be satisfactory.

Mohair

LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICAN AND TURKISH MOHAIR: The angora goat industry both in Turkey and the Union of South Africa has been affected adversely by the drought last year and more recently there have been floods in some districts of the Union of South Africa. In that country there is no estimate as yet of the current clip, although in February it was reported to be progressing as favorably as could be expected in view of the drought in many of the producing areas. The 1927 clip, the smallest in years, is estimated at approximately 11,000,000 pounds compared with 12,007,000 pounds in 1926. The number of angora goats in the Union of South Africa on June 30,1927 is officially estimated at 1,499,000 compared with 2,137,000 in August 1925, and 4,194,000 in 1913. The 1928 clip in Turkey is due on the market this month, but no estimate of the size of the clip is as yet available. The 1927 clip is estimated at 8,800,000 pounds, according to the Ottoman Bank Monthly Circular of December 1927, compared with approximately 7,040,000 pounds in 1926. Stocks of mohair on hand at the end of March is estimated at a little over 400,000 pounds compared with approximately 880,000 pounds last year at the same date. Angora goats numbered 2,761,000 in Turkey in 1926 against 2,560,000 in 1925 and 1,610,000 in 1923.

The immediate result of the floods in South Africa late in 1927, according to a report in the "Wool Record and Textile World" for Apr. 12, 1928 will be some mortality among goats, but prospects for the kidding season in September are excellent and the outlook is toward an increased kid supply in 1929 and an increased supply of firsts in 1930. Shearing of the current clip was delayed three weeks on account of rain, but new firsts were arriving on the market slowly, according to a cable to the "Wool Record and Textile World" of April 19. Since February there have been persistent rumors from Turkey of a heavy death rate among Anatolian flocks, according to the April "Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States". The loss is now estimated at over 20 per cent owing to the insufficiency of fodder. The drought of last summer and autumn has been followed by an extremely severe and long winter and apparently the peasants were unable to lay in a sufficient stock of fodder. As a consequence, a smaller clip is to be expected during the next two years.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: Quiet butter markets, with no notable changes in quotations during the week ended May 3, were reported in the regular weekly cables from American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe. Copenhagen was about a half-cent lower at the equivalent of 36 cents. Ninety-two score in New York declined during the week from 46 cents to 45½, thus narrowing the margin again to 9 cents. As compared with prices prevailing a year earlier, domestic quotations were identical and foreign from 1 to 4 cents higher. Shipments of butter afloat on April 28 from the Southern Hemisphere totalled 29,456,000 pounds against 28,392,000 pounds on April 30, 1927. The recovery to last year's volume has resulted principally from greatly improved conditions in Australia, together with still more recent improvement in New Zealand weather conditions. New Zealand shipments are still well below those of a year ago and Australian considerably above last season. See page 675 for detailed comparative price statement.

INCREASING DAIRY EXPORTS FROM NETHERLANDS: Exports of butter and cheese from the Netherlands have steadily increased during recent years until in 1927 the butter exports of 106,000,000 pounds were a third heavier than the pre-war average, and the cheese exports of 215,000,000 pounds were more than three times as heavy as in the last pre-war years. There has been an outstanding increase in exports of condensed milk, but since these have become so largely a by-product in the form of condensed skim milk they cannot be regarded as representing so nearly a proportionate expansion in dairy production.

Some years ago, according to published statements of certain leaders of the Netherlands dairy interests, it was thought that the cheese market offered comparative advantages that justified turning in that direction for the most profitable outlet for their surplus dairy product. As compared with 1924, however, butter exports in 1927 represent an increase of 40 per cent in volume and an increase of 23 per cent in value as against an increase of 26 per cent in the volume and of 4 per cent in the value of the cheese exported. The relative decline in the export value of cheese appears to be unaccounted for by any shift to lower grades of cheese. On the contrary, the classes with high percentage of butter fat content in both the Gouda and Edam varieties have been increasing as compared with those of low fat content, according to classifications in official sources.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, CONT'D

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NETHERLANDS: Imports and exports of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1909-13 and 1924-27, according to official sources

Year	Butter		Cheese		Condensed Milk	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
1909-13 average ..	4,987	75,133	522	127,379	23	55[illegible]
1924	3,613	76,570	888	170,352	236	233,901
1925	5,756	87,598	1,163	175,711	291	248,674
1926	3,347	100,428	1,081	185,706	389	293,046
1927	4,041	105,715	1,283	214,565	280	324,799

Exports of dairy products during the first quarter of 1928 were maintained on about the same high level of the previous season, according to a report from American Consul Albert M. Doyle at Rotterdam as of April 5, 1928. Butter exports had fallen off slightly as compared with the first quarter of last year, while cheese exports had increased and condensed milk products of all kinds, but especially of the sweetened product, had very decidedly increased. During February, the United States was one of the important buyers of unsweetened milk, taking about one-fifth of the total exports of 1,867,000 pounds of that product.

In part, the increase in "exportable surplus" of butter from the Netherlands is the result of the consumption in that country in recent years of somewhat more margarine than butter. It is pointed out by Consul Doyle that the total butter consumption has declined approximately 16,500,000 pounds since 1922, notwithstanding the yearly increase of about 100,000 in the population. Consumption as estimated for 1927 was practically the same as in 1926, amounting to 85,857,000 pounds and 85,661,000 pounds, respectively. Production of butter made some increase, however, in 1927 over 1926, totalling 187,000,000 pounds and 183,000,000 pounds, respectively. Cheese production was increased from 270,008,000 pounds in 1926 to 277,667,000 pounds in 1927.

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COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1927-28, with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States............	34,152	46,053	47,087	40,168	85.3
Other countries previously reported & unchanged a/	---	34,358	30,562	29,362	96.1
Total above countries..	---	80,411	77,649	69,530	89.5
Estimated world total..	62,500	83,400	80,900	b/72,500	89.6
PRODUCTION c/	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States............	13,033	16,104	17,977	12,950	72.0
China d/	---	2,114	1,584	2,000	126.3
Chosen	20	125	145	135	93.1
Other countries previously reported and unchanged e/	---	8,180	7,321	7,406	101.2
Total above countries....	---	26,523	27,027	22,491	83.2
Estimated world total....	20,900	27,900	28,000	b/23,600	84.3

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. a/ Includes India, Egypt, Mexico, Chosen, Uganda, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Bulgaria, Italy, Syria and Lebanon, Siam, Algeria and Yugoslavia. b/ In making up the world total, estimates were made for countries not reporting, on the basis of reports received concerning conditions and prospects of the cotton crops in those countries. c/ Bales of 478 pounds net. d/ Estimates of the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, except the estimate for 1927-28 which is from the Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. e/ Includes India, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika, Bulgaria, Union of South Africa, Siam and Algeria.

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe 1927 and 1928 as estimated by Dr. Gustav Mikusch and F. O. Licht. Official figures for 1927 given for comparison

Country	1927 Official estimates & International Institute of Agriculture	Licht's estimates 1927 final estimates	Licht's estimates 1928 preliminary	Mikusch's estimates 1927 final	Mikusch's estimates 1928 preliminary	Mikusch's estimates Percent 1928 is of 1927
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Germany	1,073,000	991,000	1,018,000	1,003,000	1,025,000	102.2
Czechoslovakia	727,045	692,000	625,000	694,000	618,000	89.0
France	544,853	573,000	578,000	578,000	593,000	102.6
Belgium	174,532	175,000	168,000	175,000	168,000	96.0
Netherlands	171,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	148,000	87.1
Poland	499,000	507,000	502,000	489,000	494,000	101.0
Italy	230,000	235,000	272,000	230,000	284,000	123.5
Russia	1,526,000	1,581,000	1,762,000	1,631,000	1,829,000	112.1
Other countries	1,176,038	1,310,000	1,273,000	1,222,000	1,179,000	96.5
Total including Russia	6,121,468	6,234,000	6,368,000	6,192,000	6,338,000	102.4
Total excluding Russia	4,595,468	4,653,000	4,606,000	4,561,000	4,509,000	98.9

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1928, Cont'd

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
RYE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada	2,094	13,751	9,158	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe (24)	976,496	651,091	938,135	745,586	796,115	106.8
Southern Hemisphere (2)	751	1,502	4,808	3,325	6,768	203.5
Total above countries (28)	1,015,434	731,810	998,557	801,885	876,406	109.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Harvest year: Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter wheat						
United States	28,382	31,269	39,887	43,465	47,897	110.2
Canada	1,019	794	1,008	979	1,009	103.1
Europe (10)	56,539	53,788	54,145	53,378	54,407	101.9
North Africa (3)	6,531	7,686	7,957	7,059	7,389	104.7
Great Lebanon	130	136	129	136	124	91.2
India, revised	29,224	31,774	30,471	31,272	31,678	101.3
Total Asia (2)	29,354	31,910	30,600	31,408	31,802	101.3
Russia	--	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Total 17 countries excl. Russia	121,825	125,447	133,597	136,289	142,504	104.6
Est. world total winter & spring acreage excl. Russia	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,670	3,802	103.6
Canada	117	852	737	586	542	92.5
Europe (11)	25,947	22,342	21,760	21,967	22,779	103.7
Russia	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Total 13 coun. excl. Russia	28,300	27,168	26,075	26,223	27,123	103.4
Est. world total winter & spring acreage excl. Russia	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		
PRODUCTION	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	108.1
North America (4)	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe (27)	1,346,573	1,049,767	1,389,568	1,206,432	1,261,888	104.6
Africa (4)	92,047	85,312	104,559	89,976	105,340	117.1
Asia (6)	396,346	413,561	387,498	382,800	392,600	102.6
Southern Hemisphere (5)	270,169	397,207	350,187	423,967	402,178	94.9
Total above countries (46)	3,004,043	3,082,957	3,313,306	3,351,884	3,485,461	104.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries, July-March, 1926-1927 and 1927-1928

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-March		March		March	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	40,336	39,343	1,165	156	90	75
Irish Free State	3,773	3,000	32	0	6	4
Netherlands	21,225	17,153	507	75	79	77
France	12,378	4,865	509	52	a/	a/
Germany	9,962	7,424	72	32	51	42
Italy	8,811	9,650	266	274	a/	4
Belgium	7,310	8,426	772	211	8	2
Greece	4,639	3,106	759	55	17	7
Finland	1,967	1,851	0	0	14	25
Denmark & Faroe Islands	2,083	2,745	40	49	35	53
Norway	1,714	1,629	0	0	4	21
Sweden	987	1,038	0	47	2	9
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	288	518	0	0	1	1
Poland and Danzig	23	70	0	0	a/	0
Other Europe	473	3,306	0	0	4	11
Total Europe	115,969	104,124	4,122	951	311	331
Canada	18,232	39,542	227	9	5	6
Cuba	4,380	4,608	5	2	104	115
Mexico	2,003	1,027	172	84	11	5
Panama	1,715	2,604	0	253	10	10
Haitian Republic	1,021	1,142	0	0	17	21
Brazil	6,505	3,245	0	0	57	84
Japan, including Chosen	6,836	5,635	171	1,201	a/	1
China	2,761	2,967	287	0	79	44
Hongkong	1,854	3,387	0	0	26	100
Kwantung	838	627	0	0	5	21
Philippine Islands	2,454	2,679	0	0	48	64
Egypt	1,497	745	0	0	17	16
Other countries	11,319	9,426	100	240	182	193
Total exports	177,384	181,758	5,084	2,740	872	1,011
Total imports	11,245	12,029	108	1,698	a/	2
Total reexports	91	41	6	32	0	a/
Net exports	166,230	169,770	4,982	1,074	872	1,009

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
Mexico	7,012	4,947	3,802	4,302	4,574	106.3
Total 3 No. Am. co's ..	237,108	275,329	304,783	288,894	367,089	127.1
Europe (28)	693,925	571,399	685,390	684,509	674,182	98.5
North Africa (6)	109,267	90,959	107,841	69,492	93,257	134.2
Asia (6)	282,306	258,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 43 N. Hem. co's..	1,322,606	1,195,909	1,363,577	1,305,577	1,379,688	105.7
Southern Hemisphere (5) .	11,101	13,897	26,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 48 co's ...	1,333,707	1,209,806	1,389,738	1,332,201	1,403,227	106.1
Est. N. Hem. tot. excl. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,238,000	1,459,000	1,402,000	1,473,000	105.1
Est. world total excl.. Russia and China.....	1,425,000	1,311,000	1,495,000	1,438,000	1,505,000	104.7
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe, 26 co's. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,363,828	1,572,838	1,729,834	1,847,511	1,788,849	96.8
Lithuania, revised	22,910	23,155	20,849	30,182	23,851	79.0
Total 27 European co's.	1,886,738	1,595,903	1,750,683	1,877,693	1,812,700	96.5
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,709	128.4
Asia (3)	5,618	10,626	11,503	12,556	13,852	110.3
Total 35 N. Hem. co's..	3,405,084	3,526,845	3,671,541	3,531,968	3,475,980	98.4
Southern Hemisphere (5) .	86,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	71,646	82.0
Total above 40 co's ...	3,491,587	3,602,452	3,770,450	3,619,370	3,547,626	98.0
Est. N. Hem. tot. excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,729,000	3,593,000	3,533,000	98.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,700,000	3,624,000	97.9
CORN						
United States...........	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.5
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,875,852	101.1
Europe (11)	559,750	571,525	605,227	645,582	466,260	72.2
North Africa (3)	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (3)	111,920	126,382	113,118	122,493	122,364	99.9
Total 21 N. Hem. co's..	3,545,264	3,134,455	3,729,694	3,562,915	3,470,743	97.4
Union of So. Africa, rev.	33,517	86,769	39,000	65,058	77,240	118.7
Total 2 S. Hem. co's ..	37,383	90,706	43,331	69,092	81,386	117.8
Total above 23 co's ...	3,582,647	3,225,161	3,773,025	3,632,007	3,552,129	97.8
Est.N.Hem.tot.excl.Rus.	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,739,000	3,634,000	97.2
Est.world tot.excl.Rus.	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,428,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments 1928, week ending-				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	April 7	April 14	April 21	April 28	1926-27	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States ...	27,181	17,044	195	88	55	74	14,024	33,583
Canada	30,893	42,533					b/33,281	b/19,578
Argentina	6,383	14,140	308	508			10,533	9,742
Danubian coun.c/.	17,159	36,658	583	283			22,625	25,358
Russia	36,940	20,465	0	0			20,452	1,756
Total	118,556	130,840					100,915	90,017
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States ...	39,686	15,041	53	103	79	128	9,435	8,410
Canada	35,951	13,620					b/10,396	b/ 4,298
Argentina	32,006	40,103	770	682			23,761	23,585
Danubian coun.c/.	6,218	9,939	0	39			702	878
Total	113,861	78,703					44,294	37,171
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States ...	25,533	17,161	1,106	653	431	729	11,554	14,441
Danubian coun.d/.	67,863	82,985	403	746			16,397	10,431
Russia	8,579	6,806	0	0			5,097	595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	1,007	1,196	3,799	4,016	126,930	88,306
Union of S.Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 257	e/171			e/ 514	e/9,686
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							Nov-Mar	Nov-Mar
United States ...	576	5,040					633	1,006
Total exports less U. S. imports	290,034	433,352					159,829	122,455

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ July-March. c/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, February, March and April 1927 and 1928.

	February		March		April	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928 a/
Exports:-	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat including flour:						
United States..........	8,997	6,725	9,161	7,492	16,039	6,213
Canada.................	14,790	21,827	21,025	23,794	22,050	b/12,530
Argentina..............	25,188	a/27,444	26,937	a/35,724	23,934	23,421
British India	248	276	262	a/ 16	362	56
Australia..............	14,416	a/ 7,832	19,608	a/ 9,372	13,564	c/ 5,160
Russia.................	2,680	a/ 8	2,752	a/ 0	2,432	0
Danube & Bulgaria......	456	a/ 160	136	a/ 96	192	d/ 136
Total.....	66,775	64,272	79,881	76,494	78,573	47,516
Corn:						
United States..........	1,899	4,034	2,036	3,602	1,387	2,919
Argentina..............	20,521	a/ 8,458	18,451	a/ 2,786	15,673	10,018
Rye:						
United States..........	588	428	783	298	4,498	227
Russia, Danube & Bulg..	574	a/ 9	831	f/	411	f/
Barley:						
United States..........	1,257	879	2,121	688	1,151	412
Oats:						
United States..........	167	329	222	447	845	363
Flaxseed:						
Argentina..............	7,513	a/ 8,114	7,394	10,240	7,779	e/ 3,878
Imports:-						
Wheat including flour:						
United States..........	976	1,767	110	1,708	849	f/
Flaxseed:						
United States..........	1,327	1,264	2,097	1,671	2,360	f/

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada, which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
c/ Three weeks.
d/ One week.
e/ Two weeks.
f/ Not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 544 of Vol. 16)

Country and item	Unit	November to March 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom:							
Production -							
Fat pigs at certain mkts.	1,000's		241	299	238	254	304
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets.	1,000 pounds		18,196	17,470	8,829	30,353	44,003
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	99,913	136,502	182,116	167,567	a/210,890	266,074
Irish F.State	"	-	b/ 19,784	26,262	22,220	17,614	24,243
United States	"	81,478	93,178	83,000	74,742	38,687	24,299
Canada	"	18,090	96,053	65,693	48,739	26,282	15,172
Others	"	15,462	15,837	14,377	32,333	89,164	70,590
Total	"	214,943	361,354	371,448	345,601	382,637	414,779
Ham, total	"	38,093	67,966	77,092	64,214	42,350	39,243
Lard, total ...	"	88,794	111,591	109,761	109,919	88,272	130,464
Stocks - c/							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month..	"						4,372
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month..	"		d/ 3,085	4,406	3,462	3,475	3,941
Denmark:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		181,742	186,740	167,912	218,095	264,947
Canada:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's		1,215	1,465	1,109	1,227	1,268
Germany:							
Production -							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		d/ 973	1,071	1,084	1,301	1,876
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"		d/ 1,121	1,264	1,379	1,583	2,306
Imports -							
Bacon, total...	1,000 pounds	1,192	17,276	12,494	7,814	8,293	4,614
Lard, total ...	"	86,491	100,852	115,801	82,477	92,949	81,303

Continued -

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price, continued

Country and item	Unit	November to March 1909-10 to1913-14 average	1922-23 to1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United States:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's		22,946	24,966	19,593	19,750	24,956
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	58,893	54,023	49,937	43,324	24,357	16,991
Germany	"	681	17,787	7,008	6,902	1,638	4,911
Total	"	78,779	120,124	87,443	79,686	46,332	53,028
Hams and shoulders, total	"	68,279	112,568	119,961	94,292	54,417	50,482
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ...	"	79,741	97,467	86,327	97,260	79,599	116,589
Germany	"	64,631	115,354	103,071	90,936	63,374	75,731
Total	"	216,184	373,043	328,007	315,104	268,934	342,952
Stocks - b/							
Lard in cold storage, and of month	"		66,129	102,297	49,926	67,113	99,368

a/ On page 544 of the issue dated Apr. 16, 1928, the figure appearing in this position should have read 163,364 instead of 40,841. b/ Four year average. c/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals. d/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages for the periods shown
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	Average March 1909-13	Average March 1922-26	March 1927	February 1928	March 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	8.02	10.51	11.28	7.99	8.08
Corn, No. 3, Chicago	1.02	1.40	1.21	1.70	1.80
Hogs, heavy, Berlin	11.35	13.38	12.91	11.71	11.26
Potatoes, Breslau	.39	a/ .49	.76	.59	.57
Barley, Leipzig	1.75	2.00	2.35	2.67	2.74
Lard -					
Chicago	10.60	15.09	14.38	11.60	11.50
Liverpool	11.80	15.24	14.37	12.90	13.00
Hamburg	b/	15.11	14.55	13.54	13.62
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	b/	a/ 17.48	b/	b/	b/
Canadian	14.14	19.67	19.96	b/	b/
Danish	14.70	22.60	21.20	17.81	18.32

a/ Four year average. b/ No quotation received.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 28, 1926-27 and 1927-28
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 28, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-April 28 1926-27	July 1-April 28 a/ 1927-28	1928, week ending April 7	April 14	April 21	April 28
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	139,831	135,594	258	1,209	381	300
Wheat flour c/ ...	53,688	52,443	935	982	888	1,260
Rye	12,186	21,292	26	165	16	20
Corn	15,039	15,958	1,106	653	431	729
Oats	4,576	5,498	53	103	79	128
Barley b/	14,505	33,584	195	88	55	74
	January 1-Apr. 28 1927	1928				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides ..	38,814	37,927	711	991	690	2,105
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	37,210	50,944	2,514	2,838	3,126	3,492
Lard	230,111	275,748	11,741	11,917	9,169	12,460
Pickled pork	8,075	8,626	317	395	350	175

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Corrected to March 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 233,000 bushels, flour 113,000 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 50,000 bushels. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for year 1925-26	1926-27	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Apr. 14	April 21	Apr. 28	Net movement from July to & inc.	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada exports b/	320,277	304,540					c230,907	c234,874
Canada shipments from 4 markets d/	320,410	297,961	3,107	3,943	3,342	Apr. 28	252,899	263,233
United States ...	92,356	205,896	2,191	1,269	1,560	Apr. 28	e183,519	175,942
Argentina	99,803	139,790	6,936	5,344	5,145	Apr. 28	106,000	150,666
Australia	77,486	86,624	1,212	1,656	f/	Apr. 21	75,132	53,900
Russia	27,085	49,202	0	0	0	Apr. 28	32,654	6,272
Hungary	19,310	21,144	f/	f/	f/	Jan.	16,765	15,014
Yugoslavia	11,559	9,599				Dec.	8,358	846
Rumania	8,432	10,651				Jan.	7,776	4,141
Bulgaria	6,296	2,397				Oct.	1,128	1,386
British India ...	6,727	8,660	0	40	0	Apr. 21	6,612	8,621
Total	669,464	831,924					690,843	680,021

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ The weeks in this column do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through March less imports through September. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through April 28 less imports through March. f/ Not available.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	April 26, 1928	May 3, 1928	May 5, 1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	46.00	44.50	44.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	36.47	36.12	32.22
Berlin, la quality	36.95	36.95	33.71
London: a/			
Danish	39.32	39.00	34.98
Dutch, unsalted	36.93	37.37	33.67
New Zealand	35.85	35.63	33.24
New Zealand, unsalted	36.50	36.72	35.41
Australian	33.46	33.02	32.91
Australian, unsalted	33.46	33.46	34.76
Argentine, unsalted	32.81	32.59	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending April 25, 1928	May 2, 1928	May 4, 1927
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	85,946	78,089	72,510
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs	10.86	10.45	11.49
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.98	14.43	14.45
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,609	13,206	10,369
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	18,313		18,476
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.91	19.91	20.86
Danish	"	18.03	18.25	23.25

a/ No quotation.

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